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must in ab cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Court of Appeals on the Eight-Hour Law.

The Court of Appeals has just decided that the provision of the Penal Code adopted in 1897, providing that "any person or corporation who, contracting with the State or a municipal corporation, shall require more than eight hours' work for a day's labor * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor," is unconstitutional and void on the ground that it is not a valid exercise of the police power vested in the Legislature, because it has no possible bearing " on the health or security of the employees or on public health," and because it makes an arbitrary distinction between persons contracting with the

State and other men. Judge CULLEN, who writes the opinion of the court, cites the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Gulf. Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company case, where the court held that statute of Texas authorizing costs against railway companies not allowed in suits against other defendants was mconstitutional as violating the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution; and he also cites the decision of the same court in the Kansas City Stock Yards Company case, where it was held that a Kansas statute, providing penalties for a violation of its prorisions only as against certain stock yards, receiving more than a specified number of cattle per day, was unconstitutional as in conflict with the equal-proection clause of the Fourteenth Amend-

ment. The court also cites the recent decision of the Federal Supreme Court polding that the Illinois Trust statute of cepts from its operation agriculturists or live-stock dealers."

Judge Cullen says the same doctrine has been recently sustained by our own Court of Appeals in the Pell case, where the Court held that an amendment of the Transfer Tax law was unconstitutional because it did not impose a tax on all estates in remainder, but only upon a limited class of remaindermen.

Judge CULLEN says " if the State itself prosecutes a work, it may dictate every detail of the service required in its performance," but " no such right exists where it has let out the performance of the work to a contractor, unless it is renewed by the contract."

This decision is undoubtedly sound law, and it is a great thing for the country that our highest Federal court and our highest State court unite in the view that unreasonable class discrimination or arbitrary selection can never be justified.

An interesting fact recalled to mind by this decision is that some of the city authorities not long since altered an existing contract which contained no restrictions and inserted therein, upon the demand of some labor leaders, the eighthour restrictive clause, thereby imposing a loss upon the city of about one million dollars. This was not nonfeasance; it was either misfeasance or the betrayal of the city's contract rights.

In the light of this decision of the Court of Appeals the question now arises whether the persons who bartered away the city's rights are liable in an action for the money lost, or whether the remedy must be sought in some other way.

Bellairs Takes the Lecture Platform. If the event occurred according to published announcement, Capt. FDGAR GERALD BELLAIRS lectured last evening at the rooms of the Woman's Club in El Paso. Reserved seats for the occasion were one dollar each; general admission, fifty cents. The distinguished gentleman's subject was the condition of af-

fairs in the Philippines, with special reference to the incompetency of Governor TAPT and the need of replacing him with an administrator like the faithful Captain's intimate friend and protector, Gen. LEONARD WOOD.

Capt. Bellairs's indomitable loyalty to the interests of Gen. Wood was manifested in a long statement printed in the El Paso Times of Friday, April 24, in which he represente himself as the victim of political persecution and denies once more his identity with the Bailey-Balantyne - Ballentine - Cheiriton - Cameron e pluribus unum combination; but he also ingeniously works in the reserved plea that even if he were that notorious forger and swindler, his present position would resemble JEAN VAL-JEAN'S when that incarnation of inexorable law Inspector JAVERT -- JAVERT being in this case, he says, THE SUN-was pursuing him. The Captain's reasons for now charging an admission fee to hear him denounce TAFT and exalt WOOD

are thus explained: "Up to three weeks ago the name of Capt. BEL-LAIRS was practically unknown outside of the newspaper profession and in army and navy circles, but since April 2 when THE NEW YORK SUN in a three-column editorial, accusing the President of the United States by implication, the War Department, Gen. Wood and Capt. BELLAIRS as being in a conspiracy to belittle the work done by Governor TAFT in the Philippines so that Gen. Wood sould be appointed his successor, Capt. BELLAIRS'S name has been in almost every paper in the country

in ernetes of from a few lines up to two columns. . . At the time these editorials appeared BELLAIRS was engaged promoting a mining, smelting and development scheme in Arizona, which he claims to have closed up to everybody's satisfac-

tion, but at a heavy financial loss to himself. . He left Arizons with the avowed purpose of going to New York and there to bring suit against THE SUN for libel with damages at \$100,000, and to bring an action for criminal libel against GARES-

" On arriving in El Paso. BELLAIRS found his funds remaining would corry him no further, and proceeded to go to work to replenish his exchequer by getting up a guide to El Paso for the Hotel Angelus, but the publication here of the man BAL-LENTINE'S past, he says, so injured his prospects in that respect that he decided to use the notoriety attaching to him and lecture his way to New York."

That is why Capt. BELLAIRS is compelled, against the impulses of his own instinctive delicacy in pecuniary matters, to attach a money price to the further services his friendship and admiration propose to render to the man for whom he has already done so much. That is why he enters the lecture field for Gen. Wood instead of taking the If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for stump in the ordinary fashion. ion wish to have rejected articles returned they

His notoriety is his own achievement and his own property; and he has a right to exult in it if he will and to capitalize it

f he can. While there may be some technical difficulty in arranging a lecture route which shall steer clear of the numerous American cities where either BALLEN-TINE OF BALANTYNE OF BAILEY OF CHEIR-ITON OF ALLAINE OF CAMERON is known and may be wanted by the police, Capt. BELLAIRS's latest expedient for replenishing his exchequer is quite within the law and vastly preferable to some which he has previously adopted.

For example, it is not likely that in lecturing his way to New York the promoter of Gen. Woop's fortunes will stop to instruct the people of Louisville, Ky., although Louisville is almost on the beeline between El Paso and this metropolis The accident which bars Louisville to this particular publicist has only just now been reported by the Courier-Journal. We add it to the extensive and variegated record of an absolutely heartess rascal:

" For about six months in 1890 there was em loyed as an assistant telegraph editor on the Courier-Journal a young Englishman who gave his name as E. A. CHEIRITON. He had travelled extensively, and his knowledge thus gained in a neasure fitted him for the work he was called upon o do. CHEIRITON told his associates but little of his former life, and his past was one of mystery. "One day he came into the office of the cashier of the Courier-Journal with tears in his eyes. He exhibited a cablegram, saying his child had died England. He asked the cashier to cash a draft for \$50, which he presented, saying he was going back to England to bury his child. The draft was paid. It proved a forgery. CHEIRITON never came

Gen. LEONARD WOOD is due about this time in Constantinople, whence he will go by sea to Egypt to exchange with Lord CROMER ideas on colonial adminis-1893 is unconstitutional because it ex- tration. Gen. Wood left Italy a little project. He will get that important news either at Constantinople or at Port Said or Cairo.

When he receives the same, it may serve to accelerate the performance of fierce against the railroads? a duty to his own reputation, already too long delayed, by evoking a plain statement of the pivotal fact in the Wood-Bellairs relations at Havana, namely, whether Gen. LEONARD. WOOD's friendship for and protection of BELLAIRS was to their mutual advantage continued after the knowledge of BELLAIRS'S real character had reached the Palace.

The Unifying Effect of the Louisians Purchase.

akers at the dedication St. Louis Exposition dwelt with emphasis | ers will settle here and devote themselves upon the marvellous growth in population and wealth of the vast territory which we acquired from France on April 30, 1803. History records no other example of such tremendous development within the compass of a century. There is, however, another and an even more | are sociologists without knowing it. momentous aspect in which the purchase made by JEFFERSON should be considered. The transaction twice saved the Union from disruption.

Had the mouth of the Mississippi River remained is the hands of Spain, to which it had been ceded in 1763, or could it, after its enforced return to France, have been retained by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, or, what is more probable, had it passed under British control, it would have been next to impossible to prevent Kentucky and the other American communities established on the tributaries of the great waterway from parting company with the States east of the Alleghanies. The surplus products of those agricultural communities were as irresistibly attracted to their one possible outlet, at New Orleans, as is the needle by the mag net. They might have declared their independence in order to conclude treaties on terms favorable to themselves with the Power owning the mouth of the Mississippi; or, if their prosperity could be in no other way attained, they might even have consented to become French or British subjects. From the viewpoint of

of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the south- clinics to the sociologists. ern sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois had absolutely nothing in common with the thirteen States bordering the Atlantic. By the law of self-preservation, they were bound, in one way or another, to gain access to the Gulf of Mexico. There is no doubt that THOMAS JEFFERson, with a prevision fully shared by none of his contemporaries, recognized on the East Side, and even in Bleecker the impossibility of keeping the trans-Alleghany communities faithful to the Federal bond unless the United States could gain possession of the mouth of the Mississippi. To his far-seeing eye the Louisiana Purchase gave us, not only an

empire, but an indestructible guaranty of unity. While the Mississippi River played a great part in the consolidation of the Republic a hundred years ago, its unifying value was to be still more signally attested on the outbreak of the civil war. Had the innumerable railways that now run east and west been at that time in and cheaply the surplus products of the prairies to the Atlantic seaboard, the inhabitants of the Western and the Northwestern States would have had no irresistible incentive to oppose the Southern products had long found, and at that time still found, through the Mississippi and its tributaries, their principal, if not with the sea. From their point of view,

tumultuous and feverish response to LANCOLN'S call for soldiers to uphold the unity of the Republic, the men of the West obeyed not only the promptings of an ardent patriotism, but the instinct of self-preservation. For them it was a matter of economic life or death that the Stars and Stripes should float over the whole Mississippi Valley, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Nor can it be doubted that if LEE had conquered at Gettysburg and the cause of ession had been made triumphant, all the States adjoining the Mississippi River would soon have found themselves drawn to the Confederacy by forces that they could not have withstood.

Fortunate was it for the Republic that, in her hour of danger, she had for her pilot a son of the great West. LINcoun knew the value of the Mississippi as only a Western man could know it, and, from the outset of the civil war, he concentrated the boundless resources of the West upon the recovery of that great waterway. Though we might be beaten in Virginia, the southward march of GRANT could not be stayed, and with the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson the Mississippi Valley was regained. From that hour the Confederacy was doomed.

We repeat that the most memorable thing that can be said about the Louisiana Purchase is that it twice saved the Union.

Mr. Roosevelt on Roads.

Like Mr. BRYAN, Mr. ROOSEVELT addressed the National and International Good Roads Convention at St. Louis. He has sound opinions as to the value of to the girl or boy who " can't take a turn on a 'bike,' even to a neighbor's, because of the road " showed his usual thoughtfulness for the farmer and the farmer's family and the bicycle vote.

Could we feel safe in differing with an historian of so much distinction, we might question his assertion that " the influence of the nations which have not been road builders has been evanescent. Were the Jews, for instance, or the Greeks famous as road builders?

But we are far from wishing to make a finical criticism of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S excellent remarks on roads. Those remarks, however, suggest a curious reflection. "Roads," he said, "tell the greatness of a nation." Certainly roads are one mark of the material greatness of a nation. In this age, railways tell that greatness much more forcibly than too soon to hear at Rome or Venice of his ordinary roads do. Railroads have a faithful and useful friend's new lecturing vital connection with the trade and prosperity of the country.

Why is Mr. ROOSEVELT, whose eve moistens at the thought of the hired man paddling a bicycle through the mud, so

Yale Sociologists.

Prof. BAILEY of Yale has been personally conducting a party of " theologues" and seniors in a sociological tour of this town. These annual excursions belong to applied, as distinguished from pure or theoretical, sociology and are said to be highly valued by the young travellers. Manhattan is the natural object of desire and attack to the professors and students of this elastic and wonderful science; and doubtless some of Prof. BAILEY'S explorto the reform and rescue of the city. New York may be too busy to be grateful. but it ought not be too busy to notice how easy some branches of sociology are and how commonly they are studied here. Indeed, the town is full of persons who

Prof. BAILEY'S tourists began at the end by assembling at the Morgue. Thence they went to Blackwell's Island, a centre of sociology which is frequented by course of study there. Even the most superficial scholars are in the habit of spending at least ten days at that celebrated institution of learning. We are afraid that Prof. BAILET's young men. with the best intentions, are scrimping their work. There are few more fertile fields of sociological investigation than

Blackwell's Island. From Blackwell's the New Haven thinkers went to Ward's, where they studied the poorhouse with deep interest for several minutes. Who knows what was the effect of that study upon those eager, open minds? Why need there be any poorhouses? Why need there be town farms" in New England? anv Sociology, riding thoughtfully through the world in its observation car, is amassing facts, for the present. As it amasses all facts, it will supply all needed answers. The poorhouses will be torn down in time the economic interests, the inhabitants or saved only for their value as economic

Having regaled their minds agreeably with the sight of surgical operations and criminals, lunatics and paupers, Prof. BAILEY'S LIVINGSTONES and STANLEYS returned to the city, discovered Bleecker street and registered at the Mills Hotel, a place of inexhaustible interest to visiting sociologists. There are lodging houses street itself, where the opportunities of sociological observation are greater. In fact the Mills hotel is the aristocrat of cheap hotels; but the lambs of sociology always seek shelter there. The members of Prof. BAILEY's collection wore their hats into the dining room, so prepared were they to accommodate themselves to the supposed rough and unpolished manners of the other diners. They were surprised to find in the dining room a company of persons as well washed and well dressed as themselves, and the offending hats had to come off. We can imagine the amusement and the irony of existence, and able to transport quickly the sophisticated clients of the place at the shuffling and bleating of that curious flock. The visitors ate a fifteen-cent dinner with wonder and relish. But fifteen-cent dinners are for epicures, millionaires and well-to-do gentlemen with-Confederacy. As it was, their surplus out means. Sociological lore cannot be acquired more successfully at a fifteencent meal than at DELMONICO's. When a man has to live, and has the art of living. their only, channels of communication | for three days on fifteen cents, he begins to have some glimmerings of sociology;

and conceivably unfriendly, sovereignty at the mouth of the Mississippi. In their of the Yale travellers to gorge them so extravagantly.

We need not follow them through the whole of their itinerary. They saw the inside of a police station. "Yale spirit" must have dried up if Yale men have to come to New York to know how the inside of a police station looks. The tourists, chasted by the delighted urchins of the street, were steered by a detective to a celebrated beer garden in the Bowery. There is much sociology in beer, but very little beer was put into these sociologists. They went into a ten-cent lodging house where Prof. BAILEY once studied sociology. They went to the Salvation Army hotel, to the joss house, the Chinese theatre, a dance hall, an opium "joint," a Chinese restaurant. They were out as early as 1 o'clock, the very " shank " of the sociological evening. The next day they visited Ellis Island, the Educational Alliance and the University Settlement, whence the Hon. JAMES BRONSON REY-NOLDS burst upon the world of politics. They go back to New Haven with the proud consciousness of having gazed into the subways of life and sociology. Yet lobster palaces, Raines Law hotels, all-night restaurants, barrel houses, a whole storage house of sociological material still await their earnest research. We have said that the town is full of unconscious sociologists. Sociology is so easy in spite of its hard name. The great army of strangers within the gates

is hoarding sociological data every day. and more especially every night. " Slumming " is sociology. Pacing the Rialto is sociology. Incursions into the lower or upper Tenderloin are sociology. Taking a drink is sociology. A fascinating science. We should think that the Yale good roads, and his pathetic reference men could become reasonably proficient in it without the aid of Prof. BAILEY.

The Barge-Canal Project. To exhibit the more clearly the folly of the hundred-million barge-canal project, we have pointed out how far more advantageous to the State would be the construction of a railroad along the bed of the present canal, but the Buffalo News retorts, in substance, that for the State to go into the railroad business would be unreasonable and the permanent employment of an army of railroad men by the State would be a useless and dangerous piece of business.

Now, if it is inadvisable and improper at this time for the State to go into the railroad business, it is still more inadvisable and improper for it to go into the barge-canal business. If it is the proper function of the State to build and operate at great cost a transportation line across its territory for the sole purpose of bringing Western grain to New York, the cheapest and best way to accomplish the purpose would be to build a railroad in the bed of the old canal rather than to lay out and operate a great, cumbersome and inefficient barge canal. That is, the absurdity of the State's " going into the railroad business " applies not less

to the barge-canal project. The more this barge-canal plan is discussed the more its true purpose is made apparent. It is a scheme for taxing enormously the whole people of the State in order to build up an artificial business in and around the thriving city of Buffalo. Here in New York, obviously enough, the barge canal scheme stirs no enthusiasm, and never will; and in every other part of the State, with the exception of Buffalo, the job is looked on as directed against the interests of the people as a whole.

An " old off-shore skipper of forty years' experience," declaring himself to be AL ROBBINS of Absecom Light, brandishes at THE SUN some half-veiled prophecies that Shamrock III. will beat Reliance and some animadversions on our inclination to think the other way. But his comparison thousands of accomplished veteran so- of the two boats proves to us that his wrath ciologists. Some of these take a long is harmless; in fact, we suspect him to be, after all, a landlubber, well-nigh drowned

in prejudice. Hear him. "Whatever the results of the races in August we are warped up against the proposition that the designing and building of a fleet of glorifed mud scows, such as HERRESHOFF owns the Reliance Constitution, Columbia to be, is inimical to the best interests of the folks who like to go down to the sea in ships for sport. Whether the Shamrock III. is fast, or whether she is slow, at least the man hip under him."

What genuinely salted "off-shore skipper of forty years' experience " would call a modern Cup yacht with a scow body and 100 tons of lead at the bottom of her great plate fin a " real ship "? For between the challenger and defender this year there is no material difference. Shamrock III. has a little deeper body, but only a little deeper. She belongs with Reliance in the great class of scows.

In our epinion, the seew that is built now is as legitimate a type of boat as the old Genesta class of cutters. New materials enable men to employ new forces. But our present purpose is merely to show to this alleged " old salt " that he is making comparisons to the disadvantage of the American boat that the facts do not justify.

It is probably safe to say that the oldes editor in the State of New York is Mr. SAMUEL M. SHAW, the editor of the Freeman's Journal at Cooperstown. In August Mr. Shaw will be 80 years old, and he has been an editor for fifty-seven years, all of that time, with the exception of three years as one of the editors of the Albany Argue, at the head of the Freeman's Journal. whose ninety-fifth birthday will be coincident with its editor's eightieth in August On that anniversary, Mr. Shaw writes to us, he is to retire from the post he has filled so long and so creditably.

There are in each of the five boroughs of New York streets having duplicate names, and the adoption of any comprehensive system of street designation has been delayed since consolidation, in 1898. In Brooklyn a commission was appointed by the President of the Borough to make recommendations on this subject, and it has made its report. In Manhattan and The Bronx no headway has been made in the matter and the work upon it appears to have been abandoned as impracticable or, at least inopportune. A reason, perhaps, for such delay is furnished in a letter sent to the Board of Aldermen by the pastor of the Norwegian Seamen's Mission on William street, Brooklyn.

There is in Brooklyn a William street there is a Williams avenue and there is a Williams place. There are a William street in Manhattan and a William street in The Bronz. It is proposed or, at least, sugthey seemed to be threatened with suffo-cation by the establishment of an alien, spend fifteen dollars and be done with it? Brooklyn, to Plouser street and of Williams

place to Watte place. The Norwegian pastor, in his letter, declares that during the thirty years in which this mission for nariners has been in existence it has come to be known everywhere as in " William street," and that more than 20,000 letters a year are received in it from correspondents all over the world, but chiefly, of course, from Norway, Sweden and Finland and from sailors. It is to prevent errors in mail delivery that the rearrangement o street names in the five boroughs has been idvocated, and the only way to accomplish that end is to prepare and make the change, notwithstanding the trouble that will result temporarily.

In 1894 an " Economic and Geologic Map of the State of New York " was prepared by Dr. MERRILL, the present State Geologist. The map was beautifully engraved on copper and indicated the distribution of the geologic formations of the State as accurately se they could be shown at that time. Unfortunately, the State topographic surveys were not then so far advanced that the geologic data could be accurately laid down n the map. As sheet after sheet of the topographic map was later produced it was

ogist was ready, a few months ago, to prepare the State geologic map of 1901 he found that the errors in the copper plates were so numerous that the cost of correcting them would be nearly as great as that of the would be nearly as great as as gre next four or five years the topographic survey of the State will be completed; at that time it will be worth while to engrave the geologic map on copper, for information relating to any part of the State may then be accurately placed on the map. Incompetent workmen are very costly.

The University of Virginia, after adhering for over eighty years to the plan of government devised by its founder, THOMAS EFFERSON, now decides to conform to the practice of other American universities and to elect a president. From the names suggested for the office it may be inferred that it is a "business" president that is No doubt, the trustees of the university

know best the needs of the institution, and it may be that in the modern competition in education it is necessary to sacrifice in dividual characteristics. An enlightened despotism, more or less tempered by trustee or overseer supervision, can accomplish much in a short time from both the financial and the educational points of view, as Harvard shows. It is possible, therefore, that the change may bring immediate prosperity to the University of Virginia. All the same, regret must be felt that a system devised by the great Democrat with the deliberate purpose of eliminating the one-man power, a system that ha proved efficient and successful in its scholarly results and in the character of the men trained under it, should disappear in the modern craving for uniformity and for quick material gains.

The Jewish Question

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The two extracts below may interest the many of your readers who have followed your instructive editorial comments on the Jewish

From the Jewish Daily News of April 27, 1903. St. PETERSBURG, April 25 .- (Taken across the norder lines for transmission in order to escape the censor.)—The anti-lewish riots in Kishinef, seasarabla, are worse than the censor will permit to be published. There was a well-laid plan for the general massacre of Jews on the day following he Russian Faster. The mob was led by priests, and the cry "Kill the Jews!" was taken up all over mad the cry "Kill the Jews!" was taken up all over

and the cry "Kill the Jews!" was taken up all over the city.

The Jews were taken totally unawares and ditions. But you and the injured about 500.

The local police made no attempt to check the reign of terror. Those who could make their escape field in terror, and the city is now practically described of Jews. Just as in the riots of 1880.81, there is a popular belief among the Russian peasants that the Czar decreed the slaughtering of Jews. The immediate cause of the riot, however, is the ritual guarder accusation against the Jews of Dubosary. Government of Kherson.

Zionism at Temple Emanu-El, Dec. 7 1902.

I see no solution of the Jewish question in flight, whether it be to Palestine or to any other country. Flight is a confession of weakness, is cowardice. I would solve the Jewish question in calling out to the Russian. Roumanian and Gelician Jew, "Stand your ground; flee not. You have an inalterable right to live in the land of your birth, in the country that has harbored you for years and benefited by your labor. Stand firm and fear not. Insist on your rights, demand equality before the law, fight for justice and humanity, and your cry will be heard. You unlited project against oppression will reicho around the world and will stir up other voices in denunciation of wrongs and lajuatice." injustice."

If the Jew will stand firm, will be a martyr in the cause of right, will appeal to humanity and will carry on a campaign of education, he will surely meet with success and gain for himself better conditions.

The above hardly needs comment, yet may I not ask the Rev. Dr. Silverman the question: If martyrdom is such a good thing why does he not go to Russia and become a martyr there? I would also call to his attention this extract from the Book of Obadiah in the Bible, 10th to 16th verses:

10. For thy violence against thy brother Jacob shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off forever.

11. In the day that thou stoodest on the other side, in the day that the strangers carried away captive his forces, and foreigners entered into his gates, and cast lots upon Jerusalem, even thou wast as one of them.

12. But thou shouldest not have looked on the day of thy brother in the day that he became a stranger; neither shouldest thou have rejoiced over the children of Judah in the day of their destruction: neither shouldest thou have spoken proudly in the day of distress.

13. Thou shouldest not have entered into the gate of my people in the day of their calamity; yea, thou shouldest not have looked on their affiction in the day of their calamity; nor have laid hands on their substance in the day of their calamity;

14. Neither shouldest thou have stood in the crossway, to cut off those of his that did cacape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress.

15. For the day of the Lord is near upon all the heathen; as thou hast done, it shall be done unto thes; thy reward shall return upon time own head.

18. For as ye have drunk upon my holy mountain, so shall all the heathen druk continually, yea, they shall de as though they had not been.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, JOHN COURNOS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28. JOHN COURNOS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with much interest the letter from Sydney in your issue of to-day, calling attention to the slow so-called xpress" service between this country and Au I am a suburban commuter, and ing my parcels from New York by express, if I ship hem in the morning I may receive them at m home the next morning—that is, in twenty four hours: by shipping in the afternoon I can get them just as soon the next morning—that is, in somewhat more than twelve hours.

NEW YORK, May 1.

SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION. sent of the Principles Which Will

Gevera Me De WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Spenish Treaty Claims Commission to-day placed on file a statement of the principles which will govern its decisions upon claims of American citizens against Spain which have been assumed by the United States. The statement includes certain propos which were first made in November, 1902, and five new propositions. A summary of the whole is as follows:

First—The United States will pay only those claims which Spain was bound to pay before the United States assumed their pay-

ment.
Second—There was no recognition of Cuban beligerency which barred the claims of our

beligerency which carred the claims of our citizens.

Third—The general rule is that where an armed insurrection has sone beyond control the parent government is not responsible to neutral foreigners for damages done by the insurgents.

Fourth—Notice is judicially taken that the Cuban insurrection went beyond control. If, however, in any case it is proved that by due diligence Spain might have prevented the damages done she will be held liable for each damages.

Fifth—Spain was entitled to use all legitimate war measures to suppress the insurrection, but for damages done by illegitimate war measures to neutral foreigners she was liable.

found that the geologic formations had been incorrectly placed, simply because the geographical map on which geologic information had been engraved was very erroneous.

If this costly geologic map had been fairly accurate, the plates would have needed only revision to bring their information down to the present time; but when the State Geologist was ready, a few months ago, to pre
ogist was ready, a few months ago, to pre
war measures to neutral foreigners she was liable.

Sixth—The commission is beund to impress of reconcentration as a war measure.

Seventh—The parent State is bound to grve to the property of neutral foreigners she was liable.

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foreigners, as well as subjects Eighth—Foreigners as well as subjects must submit to the casualties of war, and their property is liable to be taken or destroyed by the armies of either beliserent; but if in any case Spain has failed to fulfil her obliga-

Ninth—The treaty of 1795 and the Cushing protocol of 1877 were in force during the insurrection.

Tenth—Article 7 of that treaty against embarsoes and detentions applies to real estate and other property en land.

Eleventh—But nothing in the treaty will be so applied as to render spain liable for damages done to property in the wack of war or by military movements not unnecessarily and wantonly conducted.

The propositions numbered from 1 to 5, inclusive, and the one numbered 9, were stated on Nov. 24, 1902: the others, numbered 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11, are now announced for the first time. Each one of the eleven propositions is sustained by a majority of the commission. Numbers 2 and 9 are concurred in by all the commissioners. Number 10 is concurred in by all except Commissioner Chandler. Commissioners. Maury and Chembers on Nov. 24, 1903, stated their dissent from propositions 1, 3, 4 and 5, and at this time state their dissent as to propositions 6, 7, 8 and 11, now for the first time announced.

THE NATIONAL BLUNDER OF 1869 Interesting Letters on the Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to thank you for the splendid editorial on the Fifteenth Amendment in your issue of to-day. The time has now come to look the matter squarely in the face, as you suggest, and I hope that the campaign of education ex the subject thus begun by you will be con-tinued strenuously until the grieveus blunder of '69 and '70 shall be erased from the Consti-tution. B. FLOYD CLARES. NEW YORK, April 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You ask to-day in an editorial "Is the Fifteenth Amend-ment of the Corstitution to be Permanent?" answer emphatically, Yes! Eleven million Afro-American citizens will oppose its being changed to their last breath, aided by every old soldier and his descendants who fought

for the perpetuity of this Government.

It has been a policy of your paper to be unfriendly to the colored people, and you may contemplate raising in the next Presidential campaign the same issue you did in 1892: "Ne Negro Domination." You may find encouragement in the truckling sentiment uttered by Northern "dough faces" who are inspired by the spirit of commercialism in their great love for Southern chivalry. You may get candidates who are seeking the Democratic nomination for the Presidency and who are trying to outbid each other in showing their approval and friendliness for Southern con-

But you will find that the spirit of '60 is not dead yet. The memories of the soldier dead, both white and black, are still hallowed! and the work they did is not fergetten. This is not a white man's government, ner black man's government. The words of the immortal Lincoln, uttered nearly forty years ago, are still pregnant with truth that "this is a government of the people, for the people

"Let the galled jade wince." GEORGE E. WIEECAN, JR., President H. H. Garnet Republican Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of this morning entitled "Is the Fifteenth Amendment to be Permanent?" you quote Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In the third line of it is the clause "counting the whole number of persons in each State." Will you kindly tell me what, in your opinion, the word "persons," as there used includes. Does it mean citizens or citizens and all others having homes

or residing or doing business there?

STATEN ISLAND, April 30. The Representative population has been inderstood to include men, women and children, white or black, whether citizens or only residents-the population, in short, as it has been ascertained by the census takers. The distinction between citizens and voters should always be kept in mind; but the basis of representation in the House is neither one class nor the other. It is population, barring only Indians not taxed, as specifically excepted in this section. When the Fourteenth Amendment goes on to prescribe the reduction of representation on account of any disfranchisement of male inhabitants it reduces the basis in the proportion which the disfranchised males bear to the total of adult male citizens, not to the total of "persons," in the State.

THE CASE OF CAPT. MINOR.

The Army Officer Who for Thirty Years Has Been in an English Prison Asylum. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The latest ssue of the Army Directory shows that Care William C. Minor, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., reured, is still confined in the Criminal Lane tic Asylum at Broadmoor, England, where he has been for more than thirty years.

this upfortunate officer, who was brevetted Captain on Sept. 28, 1896, for dictinguished services at Fort Columbus when cholers was epidemic there in the summer of that year, was retired in December, 1870, for disability incurred in the line of duty, and, going to England, became insane and killed a man. He has been in the criminal insane asyrum ever since. His pay is sent to him regularly, the consenter of the asyrum receiving it and re-

hours the next morning—that is, in twenty four hours; by shipping in the aftermoon I can g.; then just as soon the next morning—that is, in somewhat more than twelve hours.

Commercial New York, May I.

Buddhist Mission in America Makes Progress.

From the San Francisce Light of Dharma.

The philosophy of Buddha is making a deep and, no doubt, lasting impression upon thinking people in America. The first idennite presentation of the teachings of Gautama was at the Parliament of Religions in 1893, but no direct and systematic effort was made in that direction until some four years ago, when a propaganda was established in San Francisco by the hierarchy of Japan. Since then a flourishing mission has been established in Sacramento, also in Fresno, San José and Scattle, and Buddhist lecturers have found high favor in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Bosten and in other American centres of enumerice and learning.

By an accident an able poem minted in The Sur on Monday, under the citie "Poet and Peasant," was not credited to its owner, the Reader.

GEN. MILES CONDEMNED. "The Army and Nory Register" Critic

Washington, May 1.—The Army and Navy Register, which for a number of years had been an ardent supporter of Lieut.— Gen. Miles, will in its issue to-morrow editorially condemn Cien. Miles's recent report of atrocities in the Philippines. The

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has explained in a communication to the Secretary of War the valuelessness of Lieut.
Gen. Miles's comments on what appears to be in most instances idle rumor and unsustained report.

Some of the atrocities to which Gen. Miles devotes himself came to his notice in a most personal way, and the charges were never backed up by promised written statements, which appear to have been necessary in repeating officially such serious accusations. It seems to us that Gen, Miles has not cantributed in any degree to the glory of the army by making a report of this kind, and it strikes us that he has gone out of the way in a merely verbal films which invites the suspicion of "persuasion and coercion" by army officers of witnesses valuable to Lieut. Gen. Miles as giving support to the sensa-tional and indefinite charges he has made.

As the Judge Advocate General says, the instances set forth in the Miles report have been made the subject of official investigation. The governmental authorities have done all within their power, apparently, to trace these charges to their source and to

unish the culprits, if there are any.
We do not believe that Gen. Miles wishes to contribute to the ammunition of the critical of the army, or that he realized he was siding the cause of the so-called anti-imperialists, but the publicity which has attended his report has that unfortunate effect. We have believed that Gen. Miles had just cause for complaint on account of some fijustice of which he has been the object during the dmirers, among whom the Register would class itself, must deeply deplote the state of mind and form of expression with which

His report will only serve to renew an unpleasant, not to say unseemly, discussion, and it is to be regretted that Gen. Miles, among the last acts of a brilliant career, should have been betrayed into such an ex-

POLICE PARADE TO-DAY.

It Promises to Be a Booard Breaker With 5,000 Men in Line-The Route. The police parade takes place to-day,

and the cops are hoping for a clear day More than 5,000 men will be in line, the largest number ever turned out.

The parade will form at the Battery at neon and at 1 o'clock will start up Broadway, to Twenty-third street, to Madison

avenue, to Fortleth street, to Fifth avenue and then down past the reviewing stand in Madison Square, disbanding in the side streets below Twenty-third street. It is expected that the parade will reach the reviewing stand between 3 and 4 o'clock. Chief Inspector Moses W. Cortright will lead the procession with his staff and orderlies. Thirty yards in the rear will follow the medal-of-honor men. At their head will march the three men who are to

receive the medals this year. The medals

will be pinned on them by Mayor Low

will be pinned on them by Mayor Low in front of the stand, after which the three men will sit in the reviewing stand while the rest of the parade passes.

The parade proper will be divided into two brigades. The first brigade will include seven regiments of twelve companies each and will be commanded by Borough Inspector Brooks. This brigade will include the men from all the boroughs but Brooklyn. In the second brigade, led by Borough Inspector Patrick H. Molanghim. will be three regiments of Brooklyn men, the mounted squad, the bicycle squad, the harbor police and the patrol wagons. The ten regiments in order will be headed by Inspectors William Molanghim, Kase, Smith, Schmittberger, Titus, McClusky, Acting Inspectors William Molanghim, Kase, Clayton and Druhan. Acting Inspector Charles Albertson will head the division of the mounted men, harbor police, &c.

of the mounted men, harbor police, &c.
Gen Greene is bothered by the fact that
almost every one who has been invited
to sit in the reviewing stand has accepted.
The stand only seats 1,500 and twice that
number of invitations have been sent out.
The Mayor and the heads of the city departments, Lieut.-Gov. Higgins, MajorGen. Chaffee and Rear Admiral Hodgers
are to be in the reviewing party.

SERGT. BOURKE ON TRIAL. Says He Didn't Hit Adjutant De Russy -Latter Says He Did.

Police Commissioner Greene's persona serg-ant, Edward P. Bourke, was placed on trial yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Piper at Police Headquarters charged with having struck Capt. R. A. De Russy. the Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment, at the Military Tournament in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night.

Gen. Greene was the reviewing officer at the time and took Bourke along to act as a sort of bodyguard. A soldier was mjured and the Commissioner sent Bourke to lend any assistance he could. There was a conflict of authority and Adjutant De Russy complained to Col. Dyer, at whose request the Commissioner ordered Bourke

to go home.
Capt. De Russy testified that Bourke struck him three times. De Russy's testimony was partly correborated by the regimental surgeon, Dr. Terbury. Col. Dyer said that he saw a general mix-up, but did not see any blows.struck.

Bourke denied hitting the Captain and that De Russy had struck at him. swore that De Russy had struck at him Rourke's version of the affair was cor-reborated by four privates who were present

and four policemen on duty at the time. Capt. Pi-er reserved decision.

The Bekissed Babies of Des Moines. From the New Bedford Mercury.

The procedent is to be found in an incident in the election of a Member of Parliament in the ancient and patriotic borough of Eatonswill, as reported by Charles Dickens:
"There was a moment of awful suspense as the

procession waited for the Hon. Samuel Sium key to step into his carriage. Suddenly the crowd act up a great cheering.

"He has come out, 'said little Mr. Perker, greative excited; the more so as their position did not enable them to see what was going forward.

Another cheer, much louder has shaken bands with the men, erled the little agent.

Another cheer, much louder. "He has petted the bables on the head," said Mr. Perker, trembling with anxiety. "A roay of applause that rent the air.
"He has kissed one of 'em!' exclaimed the de

"'He has kissed another,' gasped the excited manager to a third roar. 'He's kissing 'em all' acreamed the enthusiasti

little gentleman. And, halled by the deafening outs of the multitude, the procession moved on. Probably Bidn't Dig Doep Enough. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Kunn & Co.

failed to find oil on the farm of Bee Gadd inthe Jerusalem district of the southeastern Ohio field. Col. Poser Wilson and the Two Johnson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir I beg leave to thank Mr. William L. Stone for his correction of were two Johnsons who controlled the Indians is the Schonarie region just before the Revolution and during it, but in the haste with which I wrote, with only my memory to rely upon, I recalled them both as Sir Williams. But William pater and Jehn

After the Tale That Was Told The Ancient Mariner had recounted his tale of me and the wedding guest departed. "Gee!" muttered the old tax, clutching a gold cein, "That guy was easy. He swellowed the whole

This'll keep me in grog for a week!